

A
Warre-like Treatise
OF THE
PIKE.

OR,
Some Experimentall Resolves, for lessening the number, and disabling the use of the Pike in Warre.

With the praise of the Musquet and Halfe-Pike Asalso the Testimony of
BRANCATIO, concerning the disability of the Pike.

Penn'd for the generall good of our Nation, by a well wisher to the compleat Musquetier.

Horat. ——— *Quid enim concurratur horæ
Memento aut cita mors venit, aut victoria laeta.*

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U



TO THE
Right Honourable,
ROBERT, Earle of
Essex and Ewe, Viscount
Hereford, Lord Ferrers
of *Chartley*, *Bourchier*, and
Lovain, Lord Chamber-
lain of his M^{ties} household,
and one of his M^{ties}.
most Honourable
Privy-Counsell.

MY LORD:

LOW shrubs are
sheltered by
lofty Cedars;
I hope the
same from your Honour.

A 4

The

The Epistle

The Subject which I present is warlike, though my Profession be peaceable: 'tis compendious, and not traced by many, scarce by any before: I have made the discovery; and referre the whole, being discovered, to your Honors judgment. 'Tis not the meere fancy of a Schollers braine, but many yeares Experience abroad in forraigne Leaguers, with great danger, which produc't it.

Accept it (Great Lord)
though presented at no
lesse

Dedicatory.

lesse a distance than the
foote is from the Head:
and when your weighty
Military Ingagements will
afford your Honour some
small recesso, vouchsafe it
a perusall.

I have been so bold to
present my selfe, and this
small Tract of warre unto
your Honours protection,
in regard your Honours
Regiment ranne the same
hazards of warre in *Germa-*
ny with three more of our
English Nation, under the
Command of our General.

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the Lord *Morgan* ; where-
in I was imbarqued , and
with whom I suffered re-
solutely and willingly the
utmost of dangers that a
professed Enemy with all
his power & policy could
proportion for our troops.
Secondly , I know your
Honours ability to deter-
mine of a Subject of this
Nature , and to protect
both the Parent and the
Childe from publicke In-
jury.

That the Great God of
Hosts may safeguard your
Ho-

Dedicatory.

*Honour, and that your go-
ings Out, and commings In,
may be for ever prosperous
and successfull, prayes the
meanest of*

your Honours

Servant,

DONALD LUPTON.

*To the Right Worshipfull and Gene-
rous Gentlemen, the Colonells, Captaines,
Lieutenants, and Ensignes of the Hono-
rable City of London.*

Sir Edward Broomefield Col.

Cap. Martin Bond.

Cap. Marmaduke Rawdon.

Cap. George Langham.

Cap. Thomas Covell.

Cap. Robert Davies.

Thomas Soame

Col.

Cap. John Venn.

Cap. William Geere.

Cap. John Bradley.

Cap. Rowland Wilson.

Cap. Thomas Buckstone.

John Geere

Col.

Cap. Edward Dichfield.

Cap. Randall Manwaring.

Cap. Henry Sanders.

Cap. Matthew Forster.

Cap. Thomas Chamberlaine.

Cap. Edmund Forster.

Cap. Samuell Carleton.

Cap. Tobias Massy.

Cap. Nicholas Beale.

Cap. James Bunce.

Right

Right worshipfull and
worthy Commanders :



*HIS Tract of
warre cannot (I
hope) be unwel-
come to your
Hands , whose Bodies are
daily imployed in Martiall
affaires. Nor let it seeme
strange that one of my Pro-
fession should produce a sub-
ject of this Nature ; seeing
there are seldome any Lea-
guers without men of our
Quality : The Ministring
Levites were not onely in
the Campes of Israell, but
also*

The Epistle, &c.

also had their speciall Offices
and Charges allotted to them.
Such grace the Helmet, ani-
mate the Soldier, and fit him
at all goings Out for his hap-
pier dissolution.

When I was abroad with
our Armies (I speake it to
their honor) I found large
maintenance, and faire re-
spect, though with a great
deale of hazard both of for-
tune and life, in regard of
the Enemies too great forces,
and our long and hasty Mar-
chings, together with tedious
Beleaguerings : yet (by the
all-

The Epistle

all-ruling Providence of God) I came off enriched with some knowledge, and Military experience; which I account a rich prize, though purchas'd at an high price.

I will not relate unto you the fearefull and horrid issues and effects of warre; such as are poverty and decay of Trading, famine, violence, depredation, destruction of Justice and Civility, slighting of Magistracy, firing and plundering of Countries, death of famous Commanders,
the

Dedicatory.

the vast slaughtering of
men, women, and children,
prophanation of Churches
with the violation of Vir-
gines and Matrones; For

*--- Quis talia fando
Temperet à lachrimis?*

But yet I hold it condu-
cing to my Countrymens ad-
vantage and profit, to shew
unto them some Conclusions
concerning Soldiers weapons
which I have experimentally
seene tryed; and specially of
that ancient weapon the Pike;
which (though in former
times and services hath
been

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been of excellency and usefulness) yet in these latter of small or no consequence. As also a short and compendious Discourse of the excellency of the Musquet and Halfe-Pike above other weapons, practis'd now with Ease and Activity by many ingenuous and Martiall spirits; and in times of needfull triall would be as full of Advantage.

What I have here with paines and experience thus composed and digested, I present to your Loyall hands, whose

Dedicatory.

*whose Judgments (I know)
can well determine of Mili-
tary affaires, being so con-
stantly imployed in that No-
ble and Heroick profession of
Armes.*

*Not doubting, but that
you who so love the practice,
will also favour and incou-
rage such who shall to their
utmost advance and main-
taine that noble and valo-
rous Calling.*

*So praying for the in-
crease of your Fames, as
well as of your Numbers,
I commend you all, and all
your*

The Epistle, &c.

*your weighty occasions to the
protection of the Lord of all
Victory : being*

Yours, in all faire

and

honorable respects,

DONALD LUPTON.



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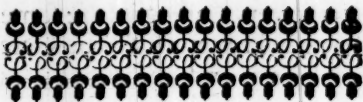
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SECT. I.



SECTION I.

Of the dignity, necessity, and lawfulness of a Soldiers Calling.



Here is no Calling under Heaven which hath not beene by slanderous and malignant Spirits traduced and vilified : and amongst all, none hath been more disgrac'd with opprobrious language than this of a Soldier. For some have held it unlawfull ; others have

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im-

imputed the Personall Crimes to the very Calling it self: some have held that all Soldiers are irreligious and perfidious, as that old verse hath it:

*Nulla fides, pietasque viris qui
Castra sequuntur.*

So that there have been those who have condemn'd the Calling for the Persons, and the Persons in the Calling: Now, briefly in this first Section, the Calling shall be cleered from these foule and unjust Aspersions which Malice or Cowardise hath cast upon it.

First, therefore if any will hold the Calling unlawfull, because of many grosse and hairnous Abuses dayly committed by Soldiers; as suppose, Sacrilege,

ledge, Swearing, Murthers, Rapes, Stealing, Pillaging, Firing of houses, Drunkennes, or the like; (though it is to be wished that none of these were to be found in the Tents of Israel) yet, nor any, nor all these can prove the Calling to be unjust: for so it will follow, that the best and strictest Calling amongst men (even the very Calling of the upright Magistrate, nay, even the sacred Function of the Ministry) shall be in this respect made void: for who knowes not, but that in some Age or other, some, or most of these Enormities have been found in some of the Professors. Now, how untrue and ridiculous such fond conceits

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are,

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are, any one may easily judge: it may as well be proved, that Wine is not to be used, because many men are drunke with it; gold & silver are to be rejected, because many are covetous for them; Good meats are disallowable, because many follow gluttony and riot; and good cloaths are to be cast aside, because so many abuse them to pride and luxury: how soon should the best and most warrantable Calling be left off, if such absurd positions were once approved for Authentickall.

Therefore men should not rashly accuse or condemn the Calling, because some or many of the followers doe abuse themselves in it. And let me
speake

speak truth, there neither is, nor
 hath been any Calling, which
 hath had stricter or severer Di-
 scipline proclaimed and execu-
 ted in it, than this of the Soldi-
 er; for most of the Transgressors
 of warlike Orders are punished
 with death, and torture of the
 Delinquents; the Sword-law
 rather inclines to justice than
 mercy; Peccants in Armies
 (without the speciall favour of
 the Prince interveening) are u-
 sually made exemplary by some
 fearefull execution or other, *in*
terrorem, to daunt and terrifie
 others from running such un-
 hopefull hazards: A Court of
 warre sets forth the strictest or-
 ders, and heaviest punishments,
 hence have they such variety of

tortures ; feldome is there any connivence, if once they be put over into the hands of the Executioner, for he rather addes some kinde of misery (being commonly such who hath forgotten to shew pittie or mercy) than lessens that which is enjoyned him to inflict ; nor is it any safe course for him to use or shew favour, for that will be but a meanes to procure to himselfe the like punishment which he should have inflicted upon the condemned Malefactor.

To come therefore to shew the dignity and excellency of this Calling : Appeares it not sufficiently, whereas the sacred Oracles give God himselfe these Attributes ; *The Lord of Hosts ;*
The

(7)

*The Lord is a man of warre; The Lord walks in the midst of thine Army; The Lord overthrew Pharaoh; Oh thou sword of the Lord rest and be still : And is not the Eternall Sonne of God called the Captains of our Salvation, and He led Captivity captive; He it was that triumphed over the spirituall Goliath, and by his unconquered power hath got himselſe the victory, and ransom'd us when we were Prisoners. To descend; Are not the glorious Angels termed by the warlike phrase of *Legions of Angells*? two destroyed 5 Cities, one cut off 185000 of *Senacheribs* Army in one night. To come yet lower; Did not those radiant lampes of Heaven, the Stars in*

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their

their courses fight against *Sise-
 ra*? What are all the creatures
 but *Militia Cali*? Haile, Snow,
 Wind, Vapors, Stormes, Tem-
 pests, are so called by holy *Job*:
Who (saith he) *can number up his
 Armies*? Now to speak of men
 (if I intended length of dis-
 course) what might I say of
 great *Abraham*, valiant *Moses*,
 unconquered *Joshuah*, mighty
Sampson, stout *Gideon*, resolute
Jephth, renowned *Deborah* & *Bar-
 rach*, experienc'd *David*, with di-
 verse others? Could I not speak
 of those *Centurions*, the one was
 commended by our blessed Sa-
 viour for his faith; the other was
 said to be a worthy man, for he
 had built the people a Syna-
 gogue; and the third devout
 and

and charitable *Cornelius*, whose prayers were so forcible, and almes-deeds so manifold, that they came up before God for him; and who can but confesse these to be Commanders in warre? To shut up all, the Church by King *Salomon* is said to be *terrible as an Army with Banners*; and St. *Ambrose* divinely hath sung it, *The noble Army of Martyrs praise thee.*

Now, if any shall urge, that all these were excellent indeed for piety as well as valour, but what can be said for the common (but more properly) the private Soldier? they are known to be full of all impieties; witnesse warlike Histories of all times, which largely shew

the fearefull and horrible villanies and abuses of them. It may be said first, 'tis not for want of good Examples, nor good Orders, nor is the Objection generally true : For Examples, 'tis manifest their Generals have been good; and if that common Rule faile not, *Magis ducimur Exemplis quàm Præceptis*, what hinders the Soldier from following? *Gideon* said it to his Army, and it was performed; *As ye have seen me doe, so doe ye*: and before him *Josuah*, when he put the people to declare in point of Religion; his pious and resolved example, *That he and his House would serve the Lord*, brought in all the Army to doe the same : and when that great
Army

Army which did surmount the number of 380000. men, were put to answer whose side they would take; when they heard that worthy speech of their Generall King *David*, answered all with one heart, *Thine we are ô David, and for thee will we fight*: So that 'tis plain if good examples have any force in them, the Soldier may be conscionable, just, and pious, as well as his Commander.

Nor secondly, are they naught for want of good orders or Discipline; for an Army is but a well-govern'd Commonwealth in Armes: Now 'tis held by all men, that where good Orders are, there usually are the fewest abuses, men being;

ing afraid to transgresse, *formidine pene*, for feare of the lash;
 That *Centurion* which spake to
 our blessed Lord, mark his lan-
 guage : *I am also a man under*
Authority, and have Soldiers un-
der me, and I say to one goe, and
he goeth; to another come, and
he commeth; and to a third, doe
this, and he doth it. Of *Cornelius*
 'tis said, *That he feared God with*
all his House; and without que-
 stion, those his servants which
 he sent to bring *St. Peter* to his
 house were Soldiers, and yet
 who can justly taxe their hone-
 sty, fidelity, or piety? And who
 can accuse those Soldiers who
 came to *St. John Baptist* to en-
 quire what they should doe? I
 should, and doe verily suppose
 them

them to have been good and vertuous men, for it seemes so by their comming, first to be instructed, then secondly for asking such a question which might informe them how they might be honest and religious; and thirdly, because St. *John* did not any wayes increpate or chide them, as elsewhere he did the Scribes and Pharisees, (and I am sure he would not have spared to have told them their owne, had he known them to have been peccant.) Therefore 'tis plaine that good Discipline hath not onely been enjoyned unto, but also observed by the inferior Soldier.

Then thirdly, what hinders Soldiers to be well governed,
and

and conscionable men? when they are alwayes next dore to death; now 'tis known, that the remembrance of the shortnesse of life, and the certainty of death, and Judgement to come, is and hath been a main incitement to goodnesse, and hath wrought mainly upon mens hearts; witnesse that disputation of Temperance, Righteousnesse, and of the Judgement to come, which that Divine Doctor of the Gentiles had before the Governour *Felix*, who, though an Heathen, yet was so struck and convinced at the matter, that he trembled at the hearing of it, and dismissed the Orator till another time: So that I see not, but that the Soldier:

dier as well as the Commander may be vertuous and religious.

Secondly , as the Calling is worthy and excellent , so 'tis as necessary : For how should a Prince be able to defend his own Right , but by such instruments ? How should he offend him that hath wronged him , his Allies , or his Territories , but by the Soldiers valour ? These are necessary in times of warre , for the punishment of Rebels , or other Enemies ; necessary in times of Peace to be in readines upon all extremities : they are necessary by Sea , necessary by Land ; for warre is not tyed or confined to one place alone , but sometimes on one , sometimes in the other , sometimes by both :

both : Necessary in Frontiers
 against Invaders; necessary in
 Field, to get victory to their
 Prince : 'Tis hard for a State to
 be long in safety, where the hel-
 met and musquet are cashier'd :
 old *Rome* could never so long
 have triumphed over the world,
 had she not maintained her le-
 gions of old Soldiers? but when
 she slighted these, marke what
 one hath spoken of her :

*The Roman State did then be-
 gin to shrink,*

*When they began to Court, to
 Coach, and Drinke.*

How quickly will Effemina-
 cy and Cowardize surprize a
 Nation, without exercises or
 imployments for warre ? To
 preserve the power of the Tur-
 kish.

kish Empire, they alwaies make
 choyce of their Emperor who
 is naturally addicted to warres.
Grave Maurice the Prince of O-
 range had wont to say, that he
 was naked when he was not
 enquartered amongst the old
 English Regiments. As 'tis in-
 justice without great cause to
 begin warre, so 'tis as little Po-
 licy to let the sword rust. I can-
 not see how long the plough
 could subsist in quietnesse, nor
 yet the Master reape his corne
 with joy, if he was not defen-
 ded by the sword: 'tis held
 wisdom to have the plough
 going within, and the Soldier
 marching without: a right Sol-
 dier is the joy of the Farmer,
 the defence of the City, the
 shield

shield for Learning, the credit of his Nation, and the glory of his Prince. And what though the times be not alwaies for their present service and employment? A wise man (I hold) may lay up his sword, but I shall not count him so who breakes it: it is good alwayes to have (as in all other occasions) good store before-hand; so also in this: for Soldiers are not like Poets, who are so borne; but they are made by long and dangerous hazards and experience; it is not one Summers march, or twice or thrice drilling by his Corporall, nor yet his great oaths will qualifie him for present service: they were the *veterani milites* that stood it out:

a winter leaguer, with hard duty, will freeze the courage of such as are not experienced: Though their charge runs high for the Prince, yet when He pleaseth to use them, they will quickly bring in all costs and charges, or else dye for the cause. Who now would hold them unfitting or unnecessary to be employed and maintained, who will willingly meet death i'th' face for the honour and profit of their Master.

It was wittily jested by the Marquesse *Spinola*, concerning the old *English* in the *Low-Countries*, when he heard one of his Lords term them old Dogs; 'tis true (said he) they are so, and if it was not for such old bitten Curses,

Curres, I would quickly worry the *United Provinces*. 'Tis well when the Generall can say, he hath as many Soldiers as men: 'twas a sharpe one of him who told a Lord Generall who brought a great multitude of raw and unexpert Soldiers into the field; Sir, I see abundance of Serving-men, but no Soldiers. I could (if I pleased) be large in this Theame, but I intend brevity: for Soldiers delight more in Actions than words.

Lastly, that this Calling is warrantable, who can doubt it, seeing the God of Heaven approves it? hath not He appointed it for a punishment unto the Nations? He gave *Nebuchadnezzar*

Zar

zar hire and wages for his service which he performed for him. St. *John Baptist* did not disallow of the Souldiers Calling who came to him, but onely gave them cautious directions, as not to doe violence, and to be content with their wages Was it not lawfull; why then have Kings and Princes in all ages (who were wise and holy men) used it, and have prospered.

And if it shall be objected, that therefore K. *David* should not build the Temple, because he had shed blood, and had been a Warriour: That's not principally meant of the blood of Gods enemies, or his owne; but spoken of the blood of *U-riah*

riah which was kill'd with many more of his Seconds by *David's* counsel and direction. If any shall say, that sucking children and Innocents of young yeares are murthered in warres, as well as others : What's that to the purpose ? Is not the case of pestilence and warre in this point alike ? Where God commands the Rule to be generall, 'tis no safety to put in exceptions : *Saul* smarted for his foolish and indirect mercy shewed to the *Amalekites*.

Certainly, warre is lawfull in respect of the Cause, Gods worship, or Religions defence : 'tis warrantable in respect of the effect, working what Heaven decreed ; and who dare question the

the Actions supreme? 'tis questionlesse good, because Heaven commands it; being good, why may it not be undertaken? It is justly allowable in respect of the end, being Gods glory, the Churches prosperity, the Kingdomes peace, the subjugating of Enemies, the establishment and confirmation of Right and Justice, with divers other consequences needfull, just, and pious.

Though there be an old law, *Bellum quasi minime bellum*: that's either the taunt of some Satyricall fancy, or beggerly Poet, or else spoken of that warre which is *injustum* (.i.) unlawfull and unrighteous: So that, nor that, nor all the phantastique

stique conceits of *Anabaptists* against warre under the Gospell can any wayes disparage that high, heroick, generous, noble and honorable Calling, allowed by God, and followed by the best of men in all Ages.

SECT. II.

*What men are fittest to choose
for Soldiers.*

THere hath been no small controversie and dispute about this Subject : And for certaine, the advantage or disadvantage of foiling the Enemy consists much in making choice of Soldiers ; *ex quolibet pigno*

non

non fit Mercurius. All Spirits are not borne under the Planet of *Mars*, nor all Conditions fit to follow Drums and Trumpets: Let not the Soldier be *nomine infamis*; for 'tis certain, *frustra-nea erit Executio, cum debilis fuerit Electio.* Some (with *Zerxes*) care not what valour be in the men, so that they abound in numbers and multitudes: But is not this to set chaffe to encounter the winde; or as to appoint Hares against Lions? It is not the number but the vertue and valor that gaine Conquest; and who march to the field of victory through slaughtered carkasses? who knowes not how often few numbers of the *English* Regiments have not onely af-
C
fronted

fronted, but also overthrowne
 great Armies of the *French*,
 and that even in the heart and
 bowells of all *France*, whenas
 the *French* have been as good
 as five for one (a mighty odds to
 all probability) had there not
 been great difference in the
 courage of the Combitants:
 and did not that noble and ne-
 ver to be forgotten Christian
 Soldier, the renowned *Scander-
 berg*, with an handfull of his
Epirots not onely defend them-
 selves and their Province from
 the insulting threats and mena-
 ces of the great *Turke*; but up-
 on all affronts offered did also
 bravely revenge themselves by
 overthrowing those huge and
 vast Armies which were sent
 against

against them by the *Turkish Sultan*.

And it hath not onely been so by Land, but also by Sea: Have not great Navies been dispersed and scattered by small numbers? Witnesse that unparalleled Sea-fight betwixt the Christians and Turkes in the *Levant*; for though the Christian General Don *John of Austria* with the *Venetians* and others were great in numbers, yet the Turke farre surmounted them; but in conclusion, what a fearefull slaughter did the Christians make of them? and what a famous-victory was obtained over them? And how often have great Navies of *Spaniards* been queld and conquered by a few

English little ships, by the valor of our Commanders , such as were *Clifford, Frobisher, Cavendish, Hawkins, Drake*, who when they met , made the *Spaniards* know , that though they had gotten, yet they should not dare to keepe their *Indian* Gold, but yield themselves and it to their conquering swords : And is it not true, that 4 or 5 Merchant ships of *London* well appointed for Sea, dare not onely look upon, but also grapple with three times so many of the *Turkes* : and whence is this? (next to the providence of Almighty God, who can overthrow with few as well as with many, and who is the sole giver of all victory) it may be accounted that it is
the

the valour and expertnesse of the Soldiers: an ounce of Steele being worth a pound of Lead, and a few Lions better than a great company of Stagges. So, that certaine it is, that it much concernes a State to make choice (in times of need) of such Spirits as are naturally the fittest for that great imployment of warre.

The colder Climates have usually produced the terriblest Soldiers; and the Country hath commonly yielded hardier men for all hazards, than populous Cities, they being (for the most part) too tenderly and effeminately bred. As well *Vegetius* observes it, *Aptiorem armis esse Plebem Rusticam, quæ sub Dio*

*Et labore nutritur, solis patiens,
 umbræ negligens, Balnearum ne-
 sciens, deliciarum ignara, sim-
 plicis animi, parvo contenta, du-
 ratis membris ad tolerantiam
 omnis laboris, cui gestare ferrum,
 fossam ducere, onus ferre, consue-
 tudo de Rure est : (.i.)* The
 Countrey men are more apt for
 Armes, who are hardly and la-
 boriously bred, patient of heat,
 not regarding shades or shel-
 ters, ignorant of Bathes, not
 given to Luxury, honest and
 simple of heart, content with
 little, whose joyntes and mem-
 bers are rough and tough to un-
 dergoe all worke, who are in-
 ured to carry iron, to make dit-
 ches, to beare burthens : And
 as *Horace* hath it, that the
 Coun-

Country young men , not the
Citizens of Rome conquered
Hanniball; but as he,

*Sed Rusticorum mascula mi-
litum Proles. (.i.)*

Great *Hanniball* was beaten
downe

By the sturdy Country-
Cowne.

And *Pliny* confirms the same,
Rustica Tribus (saith he) *landa-
tissima* ; *Urbana* verò in *quas
transferri ignominia esset pro-
bro. (.i.)* Country clownes are
most commendable for warlike
imploymment ; but Citizens are
given to idlenesse, sloth, &c.

I should approve of the
choice Black-smiths, Carpen-
ters, Masons, Plough-men, But-
chers, Sawyers, and all other

rough and laborious Trades, especially such who use their limbes most forceably at worke. In Cities choice may be made of Car-men, Porters, Water-men, Wine-Coopers, Roape-makers, Dyars, with Brewers servants and Attendants; amongst which many able, lusty, strong, and hardy men may be found fit for service. As for Shoo-makers, Tailors, Ostlers, Chamberlains, Tapsters, Coachmen, Foot-men, Weavers, cashierd Serving-men; Fidlers, Vintners-Journy-men, &c. though these may be better spared both for their great numbers, and uselesnesse at home, than the former; yet they are held not so good to fight, or to endure

endure the hardnesse of the warres, as the former; yet from the mixture of both there may be a compleat Army gathered up.

Amongst the Nations of *Europe*, 'tis held, that the *French* be too hasty to offer injuries, but too light to hold on against stout resistancies: most count the Cavallery of *France* better than the Infantry, they being for the most part well bred for the saddle. The *Italian* is much degenerate; and *Rome* instead of sending forth Consuls, and Legions of stout Soldiers, sends out Friars, Monkes, and Jesuites. The High-Dutch (unlesse mixt with other Nations) are of them-

selves too dull and slow. The
 Dane (much like the Low-
 Dutch) drowzy, and is so farre
 from being excellent by him-
 selfe, that neither of them are
 good with others : hence is it
 that both of them in any occasi-
 on are forced to be beholden to
 other Nations; as to the *English*,
Scots, *French*, *Wallons*, and
Switzers : nay, the Low-
Dutch trust not any of their
 frontier Garrisons with compa-
 nies of their own Nation alone,
 as well knowing how easily they
 would yield upon furious as-
 saults; they are so wary at Sea,
 that usually they man their ships
 with *English*, *Scots* and *French*;
 have they not maintained them-
 selves at home by others valor
 for

for many yeares , and gain'd from their Enemy? In their Western Plantations, where they have effected any thing against the *Spaniard*, or hold any thing safely now , is it not by other mens hearts more than their owne? The *Swede* and *Pole* are much alike, yet 'tis thought that the *Pole* is the better horse-man and the *Swede* the stouter foot-man; however the long warres in Germany have flesh'd them both. The *Spaniard* usually is held to schoole or Trades till 14 or 16 yeeres old, and ever after for the musquet : and to speake truth, he hath valour enough to make attempts, and to get ground, and he wants it not to hold it : he is fit for heat,
cold,

cold, hunger, or thirst; yet he is better for land then sea, and better to hold a Fort then to fight in field.

Now for certaine (without any disparagement to other Nations) 'tis known that there is not a truer bred spirit for war by land or by sea, then the *English*: for who ever affronted them without sufficient prooffe of their ability; especially if they pleased to call in their Seconds to accompany them? What Country of Christendome hath not felt the force of their Steele? and the *Turkes* at sea confesse it, that they had rather deale with any Nation then the *English*. So that if they be well ordered, and kept in by the rules of good
Disci-

Discipline, they feare not the faces or forces of their stoutest foes: and have one singular virtue beyond any other Nation, for they are alwaies willing to goe on; and though at first stoutly resisted, yet will as resolutely undertake the action the second time, though it be to meet death it selfe in the face.

To be brieve; most men would have Soldiers to partake more of the Country then the City, to be sturdy and stiffe, rather then courteous and affable: I would have them stout, hardy, temperate, watchfull, patient, faithfull, obedient, religious; for an Army of such persons is most likely to prove to the honour of their Prince,
and

and glory of their Nation.

SECT. III.

*What weapons are the fittest for
Soldiers; and that the Pike
is not of consequence
in these times.*

Wise Commanders have
alwaies had great care
to have their forces, both Horse
and Foot, to be well and com-
pletely furnished with the most
serviceable Armes and wea-
pons: for 'tis good Policy to
take all advantages in field, e-
specially against such Enemies
who neither take nor give faire
Quarter; such as are *Dragoo-
ners,*

ners, Gravats, with some par-
tees of *Freeboers* and *Hanno-*
vers; against whom any sort of
murthering weapons may be u-
sed: However, for the genera-
lity of weapons, most men will
approve of them best, which
have these five properties:

First, they should be Defen-
sive against Assaults, fit and able
to safeguard the persons of
those Soldiers who beare them
into the field: these make the
Enemy loath to come on, and
encourage our Soldiers to make
attempt: by this course many
great Armies have been discom-
fited. In this regard the *Spani-*
ard is much to be commended,
for he still keeps himselfe in his
Armes: but above all others, the

Turkes

Turkes are vigilant this way ; for they in their march against Enemies, move like a compleat Armory for variety and choice of weapons: Our Nation of late hath been much to blame, who against all Orders have many times for the enjoying a little ease, cast away their Armes for the present, though after strictly and severely punished by their Officers for their fault; and though they have been by this course unfit to have made Resistance (if any occasion should have been offered.)

Secondly, 'tis not enough to have weapons for a Defence, unlesse also they can Offend: the former respecting the good of our owne persons, these aiming

ming at the annoying and destroying our Enemies; 'tis the end of warre to weaken his forces, and to subjugate his Armies by cutting off and lessening his numbers; and therefore those weapons must needs be counted excellent which are fit to bring to passe our intended desires: herein the *Polish* and *Hungarian* horsemen are commendable, & it is to be supposed they have learn'd that Custome from their neighbouring Enemy the *Turk*. And indeed defensive weapons may be used in times of Peace, but offensive are the best for warre: why need men goe forth to kill their Enemies, except they be allowed such instruments as can perform the deed?

Then

Then thirdly, 'tis good, as to have weapons so qualified, so also is it as convenient to have them light and portable : 'tis not to be expected, that a Soldier can fight stoutly upon the suddaine, whenas by long marches and hot weather he is tired under his Armes : Soldiers should take a pleasure in beareing them, but they should not be burthened under them : Hereupon 'tis thought that Buffe-coats came so much in request, because they are so easie and comely, and (if good) as fit for defence as common Corslets : The *High-Dutch* and Imperiall forces are excellently well accommodated with nimble Armes, being most of them pro-

proper able persons, and also furnished with very light Musquets.

Fourthly, though these three things be fit to be in Soldiers weapons, yet they are then far better, when they come from the hands of the Artificer dextrously and sufficiently tempred and made; to effect which, there is no better inducement then to see that the Labourers be paid their wages, (good and certaine Pay being the spurre to Work-men to make their work compleat and serviceable:) and for certain, when they are truly payed, if they faile in the delivering in good Armes, they are then liable to severe punishment by the Magistrate, and are fit

fit to be made Examples , and discarded their places with Ignominy and disgrace : Our Army was ill provided for swords, those which were delivered to the Soldiers being so brittle, that with any blow almost they would breake to peeces : there is no Nation that may have better then our owne , if care be had ; we having first , excellent matter ; and secondly , as expert Artificers to give them forme as any Nation , nay , in many respects farre better.

Then lastly , weapons should be so made , that they may be with conveniency , and (as much as can be with advantage too) used in all places , and at all times : for their chiefeft virtue
is

is in their generality of use. Hereupon the short strong Sword is held better then the long Rapier, or (as the *Switzer* useth) two-handed swords: the Musquet and Fire-lock are held excellent, because seldome can an Army be so instraighened, but that Soldiers may use these with terror and advantage: these are good for all convoyes, marchings, intrenchings, pillagings, onslaughts, neere or farre off; they are easie of carriage, terrible in their execution, doing their message quickly and throughly, as after shall be proved.

And though the Musquet be but of late Invention, yet none that ever went before it was
more

more approved and commended; nor was any weapon (except the sword onely) so generally received of all Nations as the Musquet hath been. Now for certaine, the Pike hath been of great repute in former times also; yet in these latter losing much of it's antient authority, as being experimentally known for true, that it is not of an offensive virtue against professed Enemies: for it's antiquity is not a sufficient argument to tye our times to conformity to the practice of the former; after-Ages having altered and changed, nay, quite left off many kindes of weapons that were antiently in use: Now it shall briefly appear to all, how un-usefull the

Pike

Pike is in Military occasions at this present, and that in many respects.

S E C T. IV.

That the Pike cannot offend, or doe Execution.

AS there is nothing doth more encourage the Enemy to assault, so, nor is there any thing that doth more dishearten Soldiers to fight valiantly, then the knowledge and certainty of a disproportionable disability of Armes: and therefore it hath alwaies been counted the best Policy in warre against open Enemies, as to take
the

the advantage of Time, Place, Numbers and Valour, so also of warlike Instruments: And they have been accounted excellent Commanders, who have invented new Stratagems to foyle the Enemy; and hence those Armes have been accounted most admirable, which can most offend and annoy the adverse Party.

Now it shall plainly appeare, that the Pike cannot effect, or doe execution; For whereas 'tis pretended that they alone keep off the Enemies Horse, nothing lesse, as shall after be proved: and admit they did, yet that service was to be accounted defensive onely. Now suppose the Enemy invading be either
Horse

Horse or Foot; the former can kill at least 120 yards off, the latter at least 400 yards: now is the Pike able to kill at either of these distances, being 16 foot at most in length, and then push'd (perhaps) with armes of an impotent, sickly, weak-bodied Soldier, or, which is as bad, by one that wants skill or courage, or both.

And what more, there is not one private Soldier of twenty shall by his utmost strength and skill together runne through a common Corflet, nay, not through a Buffe-coat which is good, to wound mortally; and what wisdom or policy is it to have so many standing men in Armes, which are not able to

D

kill

kill the Invaders: Further, hath it not been seene that three or foure good resolute Soldiers with their swords and Buffecoats only have cut off ten or twelve Pike-heads, and come off safe without wounds, and purchased to themselves honor and reward?

For an instance of this: The Prince of *Orange* his Leaguer lying before *Scenke-Sconse*, it so fell out, that there was a great uproare betwixt the *English* and *Switzers*, they being enquarter'd one next to the other, the occasion was small, being about a stiver or two lost at Cards; but the issue had likely to have produced wonder and amazement (if by faire perswasions
and

and entreaties both parties had not been pacified) for the Tumult began to grow to an intestine Mutiny (many men being wounded on both sides) so that the *English* first, and *Switzers* at last call'd to Armes: whenas there stood one of the Divisions of the *Switzers* pikes ready charg'd, did not then two Soldiers of Collonell *Burlacyes* Regiment with their swords only enter by force into that Body, and cut off divers Pike-heads, and came off againe with three or foure of them in their hands, which in fury and great derision they flung againe amongst them, with this jeere to boote, *Oh doe us no harme good men!*

And because other Arguments

ments shall be used; Can there be any hopes of much slaughter of the Enemies by our Pikemen, when not above three rankes at once can doe any hurt without prejudice and danger to their fellowes more then to their foes? which shall bethus proved:

Admit the Pike be 16 foote long, the first Rank indeed have use and liberty of the whole length; but then the second Ranke loseth the benefit of three feet, and the third Ranke of sixe feet, if they stand charg'd at three foot distance: Or if upon close-charge at one foot and an halfe distance, (which though the stronger, yet disadvantageous, because the Enemies

mies bullets seldom misse) then the second Ranke loseth one foot and a halfe, and the third three foot at least; so that at the best, (the men being able and skilfull in Armes) yet what with the terror of the Alarme, the confusion of Rankes by the death of some, the time of night when the Enemy may fall on, the hazard of wounding in their thrust their own Commanders or Comrades (by their close standing) sufficiently shew that it is not the Pike that doth the fear.

For, the liberty of the Enemy being horse-men, with speed and fury of charging, will, and doth so puzzell and non-plus the Pikemen, that in a Body of

Horse varying their motions, the Pike must play the Ape of force, and in case they faile in variety of Postures for defence, all is lost; which, in a Body so beset with furious Assailants, (conscious to themselves of their owne insufficiency of Resistance) easily yield to their Betters. And if the Enemy be Musquetiers, who knowes not but that a thousand expert, able Fire-men (using their utmost skill and advantage) are able to reduce two thousand Pikes to their own desired conformity? And all this is onely in regard that the Pike cannot answer like for like, but is forc'd to suffer the volleys of shot, and is no waies able for Replies. To proceed.

S E C T.

S E C T. V.

*That the Pike is unfit for
Convoies.*

ARmies are like great Families, must have all sorts of Provision; there's little, or no hopes of the long subsistence of that Body which wants Ingresse, Egresse, and Regresse: 'tis a dishonour to a Prince not to be able to come to his owne home; therefore 'tis, and alwaies hath been the wisdom of Chiefes to sit downe and enquarter in such places, to which there may be a confluence of Trading; so that the Campe and

Leaguer shall be but like a City removed into the fields : every house must have a doore of entrance.

Yet it often so falls out by the casualty of warres, and opposition of Enemies, that men cannot alwaies enjoy this liberty; For sometimes the Enemy or Neutrall friends blocke up passages, and then few men doe desire to goe to that Market where there is nothing to be bought but blowes. It hath been knowne that many good Spirits have paid deer for fetching in others Provision; it shall appeare in one instance :

Whenas foure *English* Regiments lay in *Bremeland*, under the Command of that experienc'd

enc'd and truly valiant Generall of the *English*, the Lord *Morgan*, at the *Long-Line*; part of the Provision came up the River of *Wesar*, but that which came by Land was conducted by our Soldiers through our owne Horse-quarters; who, as they were many and neutrall, so they were as treacherous, for they would usually plunder and pillage our waggons, and kill our men if they resisted; and all under a pretext of want of pay, and that they hoped to requite us in another course: So that in plaine termes, the first warre in my apprehension was with our seeming friends, for our owne victualls too deerely bought.

But if the Enemy or others

D 5

doe

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D 5

doe

doe not hinder, yet distance of place, difficulty of way, time of yeare, Covenants of paying, want of ready monies, Remove of Armies, sudden alterations of Princes mindes may cause Convoyes to be full of hazard: Else why is it called a Convoy, but because 'tis *cum Via & Vita*, for way and life; and who are indeed more exposed to dangers then Convoyers: being men whose lives hang upon Waggon wheelles, or, as I may say truly, Persons who alwaies carry their lives in their hands.

Now, whosoever rightly conceives the necessity of Convoyes in Armies, and what a great charge is laid upon the undertakers; For sometimes they

they bring along great treasure; as the pay for the whole Army; sometimes they undertake the protection of some great Prince or Commander : sometimes they bring Commissions, and letters of Intelligence, for the safety of the whole Body; may easily conclude, that seeing their way doth often lye through the Enemies Countries, they had need to pick men of singular valour, admirable courage, and choice dexterity for feates of Armes, and such as goe with Armes fitting to offend upon all assaults and occasions, such as shall any wayes, at any time dare to make approaches.

Now it is plaine, that the Pike-men are altogether unfit
for

for such high service as this is ; not that any can question or disparage their valour or skill, but their unfitnessse for that imployment ; which is thus proved to all :

First, from the place where they may be set upon ; if it should be in a Wood amongst trees, as such places are fittest for, and fullest of Pillagers and Freebooters for Ambush ; I would faine know how the Pike could be in such places charg'd without a great deale of incombrance in regard of the branches of trees, which would hinder them to use their Postures ? If, secondly, it should be upon the passage of some Bridge, were not 100 good fire-locks
able

able to keepe that passage against 500. Pikes, and pillage at their pleasure? If the place be a Narrow lane set with hedges, Bullets will force their passage through, whereas Pikes cannot. And if the ground be spacious and champaigne, gives it not the more compasse and liberty to the Enemy to come off or on, and to keep distance untill the Pikes be either most shot or kil'd; for in such places what are the Pike-men upon their charge, but even standing markes to be hit the sooner?

Then secondly, from the time that the Enemy may fall on: If first, in the night, what a confusion will there be, for every man, first, to finde his
owne:

owne Armes? and then, what a deale of toyle to put them on? And if in the day time, are not the Pikes fit onely to take wounds, but not able to give any? Now, can they be held fit to safe-guard others, who cannot helpe or relieve themselves?

And thirdly, Is not the Pike-man as unfit for Convoyes, in respect of swift Marches: For Convoyes upon Intelligence of any Enemies approach, will haste away for safety and shelter: now the Pike is not good for speed; and as they cannot goe apace from, so, nor can they pursue, with any speed, an Enemy when he hath affronted them; so that as they have been
power-

powerfull to purchase their booty, they have as large liberty to goe off with their prizes, without feare of surprize or pursuit.

And as the Pike is full of disadvantage in respect of place, time, and marching; so, lastly, is it as insufficient in some cases to returne to their own leaguer againe: For if any Enemy hath heard of their marching by, may he not with a few Musquetiers block up their passage for returne, so that their Generall had need to send out another Convoy of Fire-men to bring home his Pikes againe, or else he must give them for lost, or bee forc'd to ransom them, who, if they had been Musquetiers,

tiers, would have been able to have freed themselves.

And to conclude : In an Army mix'd of Musquets and Pikes, why should not the one as well as the other performe services, and run equall hazards, seeing they are all alike engag'd and interested in the same cause? which yet they cannot: For the Pike is so farre unfitting for any present service upon the Enemy, that after ten a clock at night he is not reputed to be a sufficient Sentinell, especially in any out-workes, as Halfe-moones, Horne-workes, &c. For all the Alarm he can give, must be by word of mouth; which, at many times, especially if there be any distance

stance betwixt his Centinels place, and the *Corps-du-Guard*; or else if the winde be high and blustering, or contrary (as many times it may be) cannot be well perform'd : And is not that a poore course to have 20000. men in field, and onely all, or at least the hardest service to be done by 10000. To what end need their persons be there, whenas they stand us in little, or no stead; for certaine, great are the inconveniences that have issued in publike services, by having either equall numbers, or such great store of Pikes with Musquets. But to goe on to other Arguments.

SECT.

S E C T. VI.

*What a great disadvantage it is
to have all the properest men
to carry Pikes.*

BY Counsell (saith King Sa-
blomon) make warre; 'tis in-
deed the Hinge of great servi-
ces: none are likely to be well
manag'd without Policy and
Advice. It hath been alwaies
determin'd by able Comman-
ders, to have strong, hardy, lu-
sty, couragions, and active men
to be set forth for Soldiers; and
thereupon 'tis thought fit by
Great States to give liberty to
servants and Apprentices to use
publike

publike exercises of Recreation, as Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Pitching the barre, Riding, Swimming, Fencing, &c. in the times of Peace, that in the times of warre they may choose men of lively and active spirits, to doe their King and Country service.

Which course cannot be by discreet men reproved : But the mistake followes ; that when such men are appointed for service, and chosen for war, then the Officers make choice of the tallest, and, to all likelihood, of the strongest men to be for Pike-men. Now 'tis certaine, were the weapons as serviceable as the men, it might be good in consequence ; but
here

here 'tis cleane otherwise : for the men, though apt and ready for service, are yet mainly disabled by the Armes they are injoynd to use : for to speake plainly, what reason is it, while that others can send the messengers of Death to their Enemies at a large distance , Pikes onely cannot ? and while others are discharging their Bullets, these may stand and looke on onely, not being able to doe any thing.

Now it shall plainly appeare what a great disadvantage it is to an Army, to tye such able men to such a kinde of weapon which cannot affront an insulting foe: For, doth it not spurre on the Enemy to take the advantage

vantage, whenas he knowes we cannot hurt him? and will he not have matter enough to laugh at, to see our Pikes stand charg'd, and to sinke down shot in their Ranks by their Pistols or Musquets, and no waies able to answer like for like; as is plaine in this Instance.

Whenas the Town of *Stoade* was beleaguer'd by the forces of Count *Tilly* and others, and defended by the *English*; for a good while we kept many Out-workes and Scoutes without the walls: It so fell out, that many Musquetiers being imployed in other services, and being, by reason of the perfidiousnesse of the Citizens, forced at all times to leave a sufficient
num-

number within, lest they should have betrayed the Towne; that there were an 100. or an 150. Pike-men, able, stout, expert, and well arm'd, appointed (with some few Musquetiers) to keepe a Scout not farre from the Towne: whereas 'twas thought there was little or no danger to be feared, came it not to passe, that the Enemy (roving about to spy all advantages) march'd that very night against that Scoute which was mann'd chiefly with Pikes; the Alarme was taken first by one of our Pike-men, by the sight of a Dogge, which (as he supposed, and so all the rest) came not alone; which proved true: for presently the Enemy gave fire;

fire, and hearing but one or two
 discharge from the Scout, sup-
 posed that we had either left
 the worke, or else were asleepe,
 and so unable to resist: 'twas
 true, that when the Enemy had
 twice or thrice furiously given
 fire, our men did retreate to-
 wards the towne; but upon no-
 tice given to our Generall, they
 were charg'd to maintaine and
 defend the worke, and to beat
 out the enemy againe: so they
 going on, did by their sudden
 returne, and the darknesse of
 the night, terrifie the Enemy so
 that they left their easie gotten
 purchase for a time (supposing
 that either we had increased
 our numbers, or else might have
 some plot to encompassse them
 in:)

in:) but hearing no further pursuit, made a stand; and upon advice set upon the Scoute the second time, wherein they made a fearefull slaughter, casting our men which were shot into the fire one upon another; kill'd and burn'd all that stood it out, shot divers of them who cast away their Armes to save themselves by swimming: so that we lost most, or almost all our men.

Now was not this an un-equall fight, to set Pikes against Musquets? And had these men had Musquets, they would have defended that worke against double so many Musquetiers coming on. This was much lamented,

mented, but the losse was unre-
 coverable. *did as their busines*
 Nor yet will any imputation
 indiscretion to our Generall
 for this Act could nor at that
 time have been remedied, most
 of our Musquetiers doing daily
 service in all places, both with-
 in and without the Towne;
 and halfe our forces almost (if
 not altogether) were Pike-
 men, who, when they perceiv'd how
 that the heat of duties lay all
 upon the Musquet, did all of
 them very well like of their
 weapon, because it freed them
 from the most dangerous and
 forlorne places; which incon-
 venience as soone as it was so
 clearly understood, was reme-
 died; and most of our Pike-
 men

men were urg'd to use the Musquet; and such as did not, were adjudged to be Cowards, as indeed they deserved.

And it must needs be a great disadvantage to an Army to be so set forth: whenas, first, the Musquetiers cannot amount to those numbers that otherwaies they would; and so in case the Enemy outvy us in numbers (as usually they doe) how hard service must needs lie upon the small quantity of Musquetiers that we have: and if they be daily forc'd to fight, what help or assistance can they expect from their fellow Pikes, in regard that though they would, yet they could not relieve in respect of their Armes?

And

And it hath done, and will
 cause great complaints and
 murmurings dayly amongst
 Soldiers, whenas the Musque-
 tiers perceive that the Pikes u-
 sually are like men priviledg'd
 or exempted from Sallies, Con-
 voyes, Skirmishes, Onslaughts,
 all dangerous and tedious En-
 terprizes, especially to beat out
 an Enemy from a worke, or to
 gaine a passage and keep it; for
 in all these and many other the
 like services, the Pike may rest
 in his Quarters, and onely the
 Musquet must out (if we meane
 to speed in what we undertake)
 may it not produce heart-bur-
 nings amongst Soldiers, to see
 some in a manner doing no-
 thing, while the whole heat of

the day lies upon, and is undergone by others? Now seeing the service doth equally concerne all, why should not every sworne servant doe his taske.

Briefly, concluding that the highest and chiefeſt ſervice for Honour is either going on againſt an Enemy, or lying downe before him, or elſe retreating from him, it ſhall appeare to all, that in all theſe Conſiderations our great number of Pikes is a gret diſadvantage to us.

For firſt, ſuppoſe that we are marching againſt the Enemy, any one of experience knowes that there will fall out ſundry ſkirmiſhes and Salutes, much playing

playing by Partees as well of
ours as of their men, before we
can come to take a view of their
Body in grosse, or they of ours.
Now this cannot be done by
Pike-men, for the fight is yet
at distance, and so unfit for
them: 'tis quickly and suddenly
done, and usually in such places
where the Pike-man will scarce
have liberty to manage his arms:
and to speake truth, what was
it but to expose the lives of so
many Pikes to the mercy of the
Enemies shot, if they should be
set out? and doth not the Ene-
my by such discover that we ei-
ther are but few Musquetiers,
or else we would never have
begun the fight with Pikes.
And I may justly speake it, that

those who carry Pikes intend not to hurt the Enemy untill they have parlyed with him; for though they may be ready and resolv'd to fight a great way off, yet they cannot, untill they come close up to them; which priviledge (I believe) the Enemy being Musquets, will not afford them.

Then secondly, if it be to lie against an Enemy, in case we keepe any watch in Outworks, as (for the better safeguard of the Army) we usually doe; then if the watch be set with 200. men, halfe of them Musquetiers and halfe of them Pikes; if any service be perform'd, I doe account that it must be all done by the Musquets; for to what purpose

purpose should the Pikes hazard themselves, whenas they are not within reach to offend: so that I suppose (excepting onely their doing service by standing Centinell) that there are but 100 in the place to beat the Enemy; and therefore it hath been seen in service (even in Trenches) when the Musquetier hath been giving fire furiously upon the Enemy, that the Pikes have sat safe in the Trenches, taking Tobacco, or telling tales, as though the matter had not any wayes concerned them.

And lastly, if it be to make a Retreat from an Enemy (which includes a great deal of honor, valor, and skill;) for it must not

be done dishonorably, confusedly, or cowardly, (especially if the Enemy pursue,) but with good Intelligence, resolved Hearts, and singular Policy: for Cowards run away; but valiant and wise Soldiers make retreats from a Foe. Is it not manifest that even at this time also the Pike proves disadvantageous for us to be concluded and resolved, that the Enemy following will not make assaults upon us with Pikes, but with Muskets, Carbines, and Pistols, and will any man of experience judge our Pikemen fit instruments to beat off such fiery Blades? For if the Horse fall on (as usually they are the quickest for pursuit, and terriblest for charge)

charge) it cannot be held safe to put our Pikes in the Rear to keepe them off; for the Pikes must stand, they cannot well come off, or follow the other part of the Army, unless they intend to go backward charg'd, and how ridiculous would such a Posture prove so that of force we must send able Fire-men to learne the horse to keep aloofe, or else we should seeme very unkinde to our fellowes, to leave them to such mortall danger: And if so, then the old rule is true, *Frustra fit per plura quod fieri potest per pauciora*, Two are needlesse where one will serve the turne. But it is cleere that the Pikes cannot, and therefore the Musquet must.

Or if (as in *Germany* we had experience of it) the Enemy follow with Horse-men, and every Horse-man carrying a Musquetier behind him (which may be done to win ground of them whom they intend to visit, for foure legs will rid more ground then two) I desire to know what good our Pikes can doe, whenas our Enemy resolves to keepe out of the Pikes reach, and yet be within length to effect what they came for? So that we (if we intend to get off fairely) must doe it by placing good stout Musquetiers in our Reare, who (like *Parthians*) can fight and fly, or (as we say) can give fire and retreat: thus had our Army saine to doe when

when we came off from the *Long-line*, being followed close by the *Imperiall* Horse, each of them bringing a Musquetier with him, untill we enquarter'd at the *Berke* not far from *Breme*: which could not have been perform'd, had we not maintain'd our Reere (not with Pikes) but with stout shot.

And that was held the best Method in our marching from our Quarters at the *Berke* along to *Stoad*; for we left 150. or 200. resolute fire-men in a work to finde the Enemy play, whilst the maine of our Army gain'd almost a whole dayes journey; neither was it a slow March to shew State, or refresh the Soldier, (for our safety lay

in our speed;) but it was quick
 and hasty, so that those which
 were left behind were of most
 reputed for lost men, and all
 supposed that had not Captain
Hambro's Company received
 the Enemy coming after us,
 though to the losse almost of all
 his Soldiers lives, that our men
 had been served with the same
 fauce, (the Enemy intending us
 for slaughter as well as his men)
 yet those few men taking the
 best opportunity in such a de-
 sperate straight, and having a
 good guide, recover'd our
 Troopes againe. Now what
 service did our Pikes doe all
 this while? did they not cause
 our March to be the slower?
 and in case the Enemy had
 over-

overtaken us (as it was generally suspected he would) should not our Musquetiers then have been the best defence for our Pike-men? and was it not the wish of all, that all our Pikes had been Fire-men? and had not that Order been observ'd, we might have all been cut off before we could have entred into *Stonell*. So that it is evident enough what an hinderance it is to an Army to have the ablest men to be for Pike-men.

S. C. H.

SECT. VII. *To have as many Pikes as Mus-
quets, or to have such great
bare of Pikes in an Army
is a meane to bring on
the Enemies Horse.*

WEapons should be to
terrifie, not to encour-
age an Enemy; to keep him
off, not to allure him on: The
very Ensignes and Colors have
a Terror to amaze, (as King Sa-
lomon hath it) *Terrible as an
Army with Banners.* All war-
like Instruments are dreadfull;
the Shield, the Sword, the
Trumpet, the very Drums and
Fifes.

Fifes sound and beat feare and horror: for Soldiers are not for sport and jest, but for earnest: neither is Warre to be accounted as a May-game or Morrice-dance, but as a Plague and Scourge. Therefore in Warres Soldiers use offensive weapons to wound and destroy, such as can strike through the loines of all Opponents. And care is to be had, that as weapons should be made serviceable, so they should be made with all the Art that can be, to usher in death the speediest way.

It was the saying of *Queene Elizabeth*, That *she never fared better, then when she kept the Spaniard out at Daggers point*: So it may be said in all warres, *Tis never*

never better with our Armies,
 then when we keep the Enemy
 at Distance, so that though he
 hath a desire to make attempts,
 yet knowing our Forces to be
 well arm'd, he shall not dare
 to make approaches. . .
 and The old *Grecians* had usually
 the advantage of their Enemies
 by virtue of their weapons: so
 'tis knowne, that the *Romans*
 could not have subjugated so
 many Countries and Provinces
 had they not had great advan-
 tage of warlike Instruments
 more then of Numbers: And
 'tis judg'd by able men, that
 the *Norman* Duke at *Battle-*
Abbey won the day, and so the
 Crowne, by the excellency of
 his weapons; his Shields being
 made

ies, made large for defence, and ha-
 ving a Pike of sharpened Iron
 without side to wound and
 gore, so that they were his Ar-
 rowes and Shields that made
Harold and so many thousands
 of our Nation to fall flaine in
 that place. Invention herein is
 commendable : who knowes
 not how *Archimides* in *Sy-
 racus* by skilfull Engines by him
 made and invented, barrered
 the *Roman* ships so, that *Mar-
 cellus* and all his stout *Romans*
 were stricke with amaze? And
 as worthy of perpetuall memo-
 ry is that of King *Henry* the
 Eight before the Maiden-town
 of *Bulloigne*, which device so
 daunted the Citizens, that at
 sight of his Engines they yiel-
 ded

ded themselves and the Towne
to the Kings mercy.

Now let us examine whe-
ther or no the Pike be a weapon
of that worth and excellency,
that it can keepe off the Enemy
with any kinde of terror? or
whether the multitude of them
doth not rather hearten and
hasten on the Enemy to assault?

First, it is manifest that of it
selfe it cannot keepe off neither
Pistols nor Musquets: for, in
case the Horse pretend an onset
are not Commands given out
presently to the Divisions of
Musquets to draw out certaine
files to beat off the horse which
are fallen on the Pikes: and cer-
taine it is, that should not the
Pikes this way be speedily re-
lieved

lieved, what a fearefull slaughter would the Enemies Horse make, and what a speedy havock of our Pikes, without any prejudice to their owne Bodies or danger to their Horses: and cannot their Musquets doe as much? And certainly I should account it but folly in the Enemy (if he doth out-strip us in Horse, or in Foot-forces) not to set upon our Pikes: for who can hinder him from taking advantages? or why should not he make entrance at the weakest place? But now marke the inconvenience that followes: If it be demanded, who beates off their Horse? you will say, our Musquets: then to what purpose serve the Pikes, but to
 cause

cause many others to fall for
 coming in to helpe them? but
 that's not all neither; for, may
 not the sudden alteration of a
 form'd Battell cause an over-
 throw of the whole? for while
 there are Musquets drawn out
 of all Regiments to relieve the
 Pikes, doth not their drawing
 out weaken the strength of that
 Body out of which they came,
 which perhaps was before o-
 vermatch'd in numbers of the
 Enemies shot? and what is this
 but to draw out a great deale
 of good blood from a Body
 which may quickly perish for
 want of it?

But yet further; if it be said
 our Pikes keepe off, or beat off
 the Enemies Horse, why then

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doe they retreat for our Mus-
quets? or why doe they not set
upon our Musquetiers? or why
need there be such sending for
our Muskets to free the Pikes?
for they were set upon; and
were in danger, not the Mus-
quets: and they were not able
of themselves to spoile the Ene-
my, or safeguard themselves.
Now I shall easily prove all this
to be true, by this demonstra-
tion.

Admit we come 700. men
into the field, thus ordered:
300. Pikes, 300. Musquetiers,
and 100. Horse: The Enemy
also comes with 700. but he
hath no Pikes, but embattles
with 500. foot, and 200. Horse-
men; will any now conclude,
that

that because we are as many in Number as they, and as old, experienc'd, resolute Soldiers as they, *ceterisque paribus*, that therefore thus ordered, we are able to maintaine fight with them? That we are not, I will prove.

First, the Enemy hath 100. Horse to play with ours, and another 100. to play upon our Pikes, or to joyne with their other Troope to rout our Horsemen, which to all likelyhood they may being joyn'd in one, being 200. for 100. which if they doe, may they not then entertaine service against our Pikes, who at that pinch must be relieved, for they cannot helpe themselves against Pistol bullets

bullets, but must fall down shot
 in their Ranks and Files, with-
 out our ayd : Now the Enemy
 surmounts our numbers in shot
 when we are at most, being
 500. to 300. Admit we send
 100. from 300. Musquetiers,
 (which are as few as can be sent
 against such a power of Horse)
 but indeed too many to be sent
 from their fellowes; hath not
 the Enemy great advantage to
 be 500. Musquetiers against
 200. or else may he not spare an
 100. of his Musquets to play
 against ours who are sent to re-
 lieve our Pike-men, and yet
 have the better against us, being
 still 400. against 200. and also
 be as able to foyle our Pikes as
 before.

Or

Or admit, secondly, that we have 400. Musquets, 200. Pikes and 100. Horse: and that the Enemy hath 600. Musquets, and 100. Horse: Are we in this state able to oppose them? It shall appear briefly that we are not. Grant that our Horse answer theirs, yet may they not draw out 100. of their shot to foyle our Pikes, which will presently be effected, and yet have (to all probability) the better of our Musquetiers, being 500. against 400.

Now, in both these cases, if we be overcome and beaten, (as what hopes are there else, but that we shall?) I demand who were the cause? Let us suppose no defect in the Officers for

for matter of Direction or In-
 couragement; (nor any other
 advantage of Winde, or Sun,
 or Ground :) yet who may not
 easily perceive, that our great
 numbers of Pikes did procure
 our overthrow and ruine? For,
 what offence did our Pikes, or
 could they doe? none : Nay,
 they were not onely unable to
 offend, but as unfit to defend :
 so, that in plaine troth, they
 neither did hurt to the Enemy,
 nor good to themselves : this is
 as true in an Army consisting
 of many Thousands, as in one
 of certaine Hundreds. And
 certainly, our Forces may at all
 times defend themselves, and
 effect more against Enemies for
 the glory of our Nation, if they
 F shall

shall increase their Musquetiers, and lessen or take away their Pikes; for the Imperiall forces scarce have any: nor doe Soldiers desire to be troubled with that kinde of weapon; all are proud of their musquets, which yield more command to them than Pikes, and bring in more plenty of pillage.

Now briefly, for the second, It may appeare to all, that our multitude of Pikes hearten the Enemy to charge: for, will it not be an incouragement, to fight against such who onely take, but cannot give wounds, whenas the Enemy perceives that he can come on, or goe off without danger of death to himselfe, and by discharging

at his pleasure sinke his Adversary even at his best posture for resistance : for , may it not be said of the Pike-man, that he would have kill'd his Enemy if his Pike would have reach'd him , or if he could have come at him? This was that that made the Imperiall forces so desperately often set upon our works because they knew it for certain, that wee usually man'd them with as many Pikes as Musquets. But I suppose I have spoken enough of this to satisfy any judicious Soldier : And it is wished, that our Officers would augment their Musquetiers , they would finde that in any service they would be able to performe more than other

waies they can , or formerly have done : and it must needs give spirit to the Leaders, when they know that they have no cyphers, but all such Blades as thunder out death to their Enemies at large distance : It would prove also to the Honor of their Prince, and Credit of themselves.

SECT. VIII.

To have equall numbers of Pikes to Musquets, or to have such great numbers of them, is a great Charge, and a Losse to the Prince that sets them forth.

THough there be sundry Arguments to confirme this

this subject, yet I hold this not to be the least : For, considering the care that every one in particular ought to have towards the good of his Prince, it's held, that those which are intrusted in publike services of warre, are bound especially to study, and lay downe conclusions, how they may keep their Soveraigne freest from damages, seeing all the members strive and endeavour to defend their Head: and for certaine, such may be termed *Cauponantes Bellum*, who ayme rather at their private gaines, than their Princes benefit. Now it shall plainly appear, that it is a great charge to a State to set forth as many Pikes as Musquets in

publike services against an Enemy.

For first, the price of the furniture for a Pike-man runnes higher then that of a Musquetier; the one is, and may be compleatly now put in Armes fit for service for betwixt 22^s. or 24^s. at most; the other scarce under the rate of 35^s. even for the meanest and slightest sort of Armour. Now suppose the Army going out consists of 20000. men, halfe Musquetiers, and halfe Pikemen; the charge to the Prince for Musquetiers will amount to, if valued at 22^s. the head, 11000^l. or if at 24^s. the man, to 12000^l. But the charge for Pikes at 25^s. a peece, will rise to the summe
of

of 17500^l. at the lowest; so that had they all been Musquetiers, there had been 5500^l. saved to the Princes coffers: hence it is, evident, that there is a whole weekes pay reserved for the number of 20000. men, and 1500^l. overplus, at the rate of 5^s. the weeke for a Soldiers pay: and who can deny, but that this course is advantageous to a State?

But now, if any shall say, But we will not have Pikes equall for number with Musquets, but let there be 15000. Musquets, and onely 5000. Pikes: yet who knowes not that the rate and charges still holds proportionably? For, 5000 Pike-mens furniture will

F 4 amount

amount to as much as will set forth 8000. Musquetiers : the charge for the one (being after 35^s. the man) coming to 8750^l. And the cost for 8000. Musquetiers coming (after the rate of 22^s.) but to 8800^l. in all: So that there is in arming out 5000. Pikes, as much disburs'd as would have set out 8000. Musquetiers, within one 50^l. onely, which is nothing. Now were not the Musquetiers more necessary , it was something to the purpose; but if they be not, why should their numbers be allowed for advantageous? Or if the Pikes be not so excellent , *Parcatar sumptui* , 'tis then good to save charges; or if not, yet to lay out monies for

for those Arms which are most usefull.

Then secondly, when both are ready furnish'd, and compleatly arm'd; the maintaining the Pike with it's furniture, is a great deale more costly than that of the Musquet : And though care be had by the Soldier (which is rare) yet what by casualties and accidents, he can scarce ever be at all points ready ; and then if his furniture doe faile, it is harder and costlier to be repaired and mended then the Musquet : For prooffe hereof, is it not manifest that Rainy weather rusts and spoiles a Corset, but not a Musquet ; or any little blow, or sudden touch many times breakes off a

Pikes head, which makes it altogether unserviceable; as also the tases, with the hookes, buckles, and other materialls, are quickly broke; and then the Corflet is unfitting for defence and unseemly to weare.

Adde to these inconveniences, That to be put upon long and quick Marches in hot Summer weather, with Armes compleat as well for Pike as for Corflet, (and Soldiers are subject, and liable to such duties,) cannot but be wonderfull burthenesome, and the more by reason of the excessive heat which he is forc'd to suffer, being (as I may so say) imprison'd in his Armes; whereas the Musquetier marches with a great
deale

deale of liberty, and is free and open to the aire, which is no small benefit and happineſſe to him upon ſuch occasions: And as theſe Armes are more comberſome to the Soldier, ſo they are the more chargeable for carriage; for they take up, and imploy more waggons, waggoniers, and horſes for draught, neither can they belayd up ſo cloſely or ſafely as Muſquets may.

And as the Pike out-vies the Muſquet for charge and comberſomneſſe, ſo they cauſe more loſſe than Muſquets; for though there goe as many out, yet there come fewer home: for, let the Officers lay ne're ſo ſtrict a charge upon the Soldiers for
pre-

preservation of Armes, yet
 (upon advantages and oppor-
 tunities offered) what by their
 running away, and what by
 their wearines upon long and
 hot marches, and so not reco-
 vering the Army againe (being
 often cut off by the Boores, or
 Enemies parties that wait upon
 such occasions, or dying in the
 place there) many Pikes and
 Corflets are lost daily, and mis-
 carry; which casualties, as they
 are a weakening to an Army, so
 they prove a losse to the Prince:
 for, I suppose, the Captaines
 would be unwilling to answer
 the charges of all Armes that are
 lost these waies; neither indeed
 is it fitting that they should: for
 notwithstanding all their care
 and

and vigilancy, yet these inconveniences doe, and will often happen in great Armies and long marches. The best course that I know how to remedy this losse and dammage, is, to furnish the Soldiers with Arms that are cheaper, lighter for carriage, and such as Soldiers will not be easily perswaded to part withall; and them(I hold) to be good Musquets, and half-pikes.

SECT.

S E C T. IX.

*That if the Pike be still retained,
yet to have all the Pike-men to
be as well experienc'd in the
use of the Musquet, as
of the Pike.*

HAVING sufficiently proved
the Pike to be unusefull
in military occasions in the pre-
cedent Sections, I now come
to shew one Particular, which
is necessary to be put in practice,
which is this; That in case for
the present there shall not be a
full discharge of the Pike, yet
it is fit that all the Pike-men
should be expert and able to use
the

the Musquet upon any need or occasion ; which may be confirmed for these considerations following.

First, that in case our Musquetiers be too few in number for the Enemy, that then by this meanes they may have supplies neere them to give them assistance ; and 'tis but equity for one member to relieve another, and as much as it can to afford ease and supportment to it's fellow. Now, 'tis not fit that the Musquetier should performe duty oftner, or harder then his Comrades ; which yet he must needs do in marchings, Convoyings, Sallyings, &c. except the Pike-man upon occasion afford ease by exchanging
his

his Corflet for a Musquet

Secondly, Suppose we match and equalize the Enemy in Troopes of Horfe, then for certain there need not be any divisions of Pikes ; for what shall they performe , when there are none to make opposition against them? And by this means we shall much increase our volleys of shot, which are indeed the glory and strength of our Army , and the onely instruments to daunt the Enemy.

Then thirdly , Is it not a great benefit to goe often out upon Convoyes, and Parties? And comes there not profit by freedome of pillaging , upon lawfull Command, in an Enemies Country? And who acts these

these services but the Fire-lock
 and Musquetier ? For the Pike-
 man may play the part of a
 good huswife, stay at home up-
 on expectation what the Mus-
 quet will bring in ; but cannot
 fetch in any thing of, or by him-
 selfe : so that unlesse (out of
 charity) the Musquetier be
 pleas'd to give him some part
 of his booty , he must either
 buy, or else want it ; which he
 needed not have done , had he
 been furnish'd with the like
 weapons : this I have knowne
 to be true , in many places
 where our Leaguer hath been :
 And to speak truth, the Boores
 and Peasants of the Country
 are not terrified to yield their
 goods at the command of Pike-
 men ;

men; but will, and have made resistance (even to the losse of our mens lives) with their loap-staves, and other Country weapons, because they have not seene Musquets to force their obedience and subjection.

And to conclude; Doe not Pikemen, by being tyed onely to that sort of Armes, offer great injury to their Prince, to themselves, to their fellowes? For, is it not an injury to take pay, and yet doe not halfe so much labour and service as others? Why should they be maintain'd with equall pay to Musquetiers, whenas they undergoe not halfe such hazards? nor yet doe any uotable exploit against the Enemy? For, let

any

any one by experience speak it; when any skirmish or set Battell hath, in these latter times, been ended, (upon the view of dead carcases) have there been found any quantity, or great numbers, who have received their deaths by the wounds given by Pikes? the slaughter being made, for the most, now with Musquets, Carbines, Pistols and Swords. Now is it fit or just, that such chargeable Numbers should be kept on foot for doing nothing, in respect of others?

And the injury is little lesse which they doe to themselves: for in any publike service they stand exposed to as much danger, nay many times to more then

then divers others doe ; for while they are not able to offend, they are fit to be offended; and though they cannot send death to others, yet others can send it to them : Now is not this a wrong done to themselves, that although they be valorous and able men, yet they willingly binde themselves to such Armes as are not offensive, and wil rather be killed in them then leave them for others which would much more beat off their foes, to the safety, perhaps, of the whole Army, and to the greater security of their owne persons.

Then lastly, The injury is great (if strictly considered) which they offer to others ; for
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whereas they put great confi-
 dence in them (as I believe they
 may for matter of courage and
 faithfulness;) yet they must
 needs faile their hopes upon
 necessity, in regard the Armes
 which they use, are not able to
 performe any great service:
 Now, their safety consists in
 the well comming off of the
 Musquetiers; for they failing,
 how long can these hope to
 stand sure? The Enemy will
 quickly command their throats
 at his mercy, if once the Mus-
 quet be foyled. And therefore
 to uphold the forces decaying
 and lessening, 'tis fit, that at
 least the Pike-men should have
 so much art, as to know how to
 handle the Musquet as well as
 the

the Pike, skill and experience being no burthen to the master, and the advantage and benefit which may come by this practice, being so great and waighty.

Let us now come to answer all the Arguments that are made for the defence of the Pike.

SECT. X.

Answers to the Arguments that have been, and that are now made, in, and for the defence of the Pike, in these times.

I Know I shall not want Opponents; for a point of this Nature

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answer
made
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Nature, at first, seemes like a project; every man will have an ill conceit of it, and as many as can will cry it downe, though they know not well what it is, or why they doe so. As first, I suppose,

Object. What's he that set it out to the world, and is never able to prove it? or the like. To which I answer,

r that
now
e-

First, That I am *Jure Anglico, Accademico, Sacro, Bellico, Religioni, Principi, Patria, Marti, Mercurio addictissimus*: In plaine English, more I am not, lesse I am not.

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of this
ature

Now, why I had need to doe it, appeares, first, In that all the writers of Martiall affairs have kept silence in this one
par.

particular; and is it not lawfull for me to make a discovery of what may in time conduce to the generall good of our Nation? A Mine of Gold is not therefore to be dislik'd, because 'twas no sooner found out: nor is any good thing therefore to be disparag'd, because it's lately disclosed.

Then secondly, knowing by Experience, that in forraign services our Nation hath been disabled to performe such execution as they might, in regard of the great multitude, and extraordinary number of Pikes which are put into our Regiments, whereas the Enemy consists most of Musquets, and usually out-strips us in Numbers; and

and so hath perform'd more against us, then we could against him.

Now, that I am able to prove it, let but any Martialist read this Discourse, and lay aside all prejudicacy of Opinion; I doubt not, if he please to speak truth, (as a true-bred Soldier should doe) but that he will allow my Positions to be just, and advantageous to publike services. To come now to the Arguments which seeme to plead for the necessity of Pikes.

Arg. I. Some argue the Pike to be full of Necessity, because of it's Antiquity; and 'tis pittie (say they) that a weapon which hath been so generally approved of, and used with such applause

for so many hundreds of yeares should now be left off, seeing that it was used in Military occasions before the Musquet was ever thought upon. To which I thus reply :

I will, and doe ingenuously confesse, that the Pike hath the priviledge of the Musquet in respect of it's Antiquity : But that's no safe conclusion, to say that all old things are the best, and that 'tis pittie to leave off an old Custome, meerely because 'tis so. Indeed, where Antiquity holds correspondency with present usefulness, and when old things retaine their former necessity and benefit in after Ages, I hold they are not to be slighted, but honoured
and

and retained: But wherein 'tis found by experience, that the after-times have out-stript the former, and that the latter Inventions are most excellent and usefull, then sure 'tis no Policy to be tied to the practice of our Fore-fathers. For example: Was not the Caliver & Flasques all in use of late; but who knowes not that the Musquet and Bandileeres are now more easie, safe, and needfull. So, was not the Lance of prime excellence amongst Horse-men, yet now who will not preferre the Carbine and Pistolls? So Crosse-bowes were used in Sea-fights, but now the thundring bullets of Culvering and Demi-Canons gave discharg'd them.

The Bow and Arrow, what a renowned weapon, and for long time how terrible, how victorious? yet not at all now used, but for recreation; though much more may be said for that then for the Pike. So that it is plaine, that the Pike is not therefore to be still used, only because it is so ancient a kinde of weapon: But that as occasions vary, so it may be either not us'd so much, or else not at all.

Arg. 2. There be divers that plead for the Pike, because it doth (say they) keepe off the Enemies Horse; and this they verily conclude is undeniable: nay, some are so confident of the truth of this, that they have hereby

by disclosed to men of experience and tryall, that they themselves never were in any reall service : hereupon they conclude the Pike to be as good and necessary in earnest, as it seemes to be in jest. Well, I shall easily remove this strongly received Opinion.

This is surely grounded upon Tradition; and true it is, that in former times when the winged Cavalry were fenc'd with sword and lance onely, then the Pike had that virtue to keepe off their invading Horse, because the Lance was made 4. feet shorter then the Pike, the Pike being 16. and the Lance being but 12 foot long: So that of necessity, if the horsemen

men intended execution upon them, they could not choose but hazard themselves, or horses, or both. But now the Horse having left off the Lance, and using their Pistols and Carbines in place of it, which can kill and sinke 120 yards off, and above; I would desire to know, whether it be any wisdom or safety to stand charg'd with Pikes onely against Pistoll bullets? for now the Horse having that advantage, need not approach so neere, as to endanger their owne bodies, or their Horses: And therefore it is high time for the Pike-men to looke after another weapon, which can and will better defend themselves, and offend their Enemies,

mies, then their Pikes can doe.
That's for the cleering that ob-
jection.

Arg. 3. There be others
that come in with another kind
of Argument to supply (as in-
deed they had need) the for-
mer Tenents : For they say,
'tis true indeed, that the Pikes
alone of themselves cannot
keep off the Horse; but being
well lined and seconded with
shot, then they can: and there-
fore they are very necessary in
publike services.

Now marke what the con-
clusion of this will be : For if
the Musquetiers beat off the
Horse with their shot, what ser-
vice do the Pikes all that while,
hut onely stand for Cyphers?

and being unable to offend the Enemy, or by themselves to defend their owne, are faine to be succoured by the Musquet. Now can that be held an usefull and necessary weapon, which of it selfe can neither offend the Invader, nor yet defend the Manager? I proceed.

Arg. 4. Others maintaine, that the Pike is the most valorous kinde of fight, and the truest distinguisher of courageous Spirits: for (say they) men are killed by the Musquet a great way off, and that now there is little or no man-hood tryed in the Warres, because any young stripling may with a Musquet kill the ablest and stoutest man in an Army; or
such

such who at handy-blowes
(suppose with Browne-bills,
Swords, or Pikes) would be able
to beat downe three or foure
such Punies: and therefore not
the Musquet, but the Pike is
the couragious manner of fight.
I shall answer this briefly.

Is the Pike therefore the
more valorous kinde of wea-
pon, because it playes closer
and neerer then the Musquets
usually doe? I trow not: for the
close-fight may be performed
by necessity; and for certaine,
that man will never fight stout-
ly when the Enemy is neere,
who dare not fight with him
when he is at a good distance:
and I shall ever approve him to
be of spirit good enough, and

man able enough , who dare
 looke his Enemy in the face,
 notwithstanding the great and
 murthering volleyes of his shot.
 And it hath been seene, when
 young Striplinges have upon
 Commands gone resolutely
 forth by Sallies, in a dark, cold,
 blustering, rainy, tempestuous
 night, whenas a lusty, tall Pike-
 man hath been glad that he hath
 had such Armes allotted him,
 which kept him from such dan-
 gerous Onsets. Nay, upon sud-
 daine Alarmes in the Night,
 when the Serjeants have come
 to fetch men out of all Compa-
 nies to march out, with their
 usuall word, Up Musquetiers
 up; 10. or more out of every
 Company : At these times the
 lusty

lusty and able Pike-man hath
 said, Well, I would not be a
 Musquetier, I am glad of my
 Corslet, I had rather lye still in
 my Quarters, let the Musque-
 tiers get the honour, I desire it
 not at such times as this is: this
 hath been the language of the
 supposed valorous Pike-men,
 and I believe that they spake
 as they thought. Now what
 hinders, but that a young man
 may have as good a heart as a
 tall able man of person or limbs?
 Valour, as it is not tied or con-
 fined to the bulke, so neither
 to the age; little men and young
 men may be vigorous & active,
 when great Bodies may be
 more dull and slow for action:
 the spirits in the one being (as

I may so say) imprisoned, desire alwaies to breake out into performances : but in the other they have such a spacious liberty within, that they never urge to break forth: hence 'tis commonly seene and allowed for truth, that little persons are the most nimble, fittest, and readiest for any waighty employment or hazards.

And againe, what matters it whether a man kill or be killed at a great distance, or hard by, so that he either gives satisfaction to his Enemy, or else receives it from him. And I say further, that suppose the Sword and Pike be such a valorous kinde of fight as is pretended, yet before this can be perform'd
all

all parties must be first agreed; the Enemy must also be perswaded to leave or lessen his Musquets, and come and fight with us neerer hand with Pikes; which will prove a difficult point to compasse: for, what have we to doe to tye or binde our Enemies to be conformable to our practice and customes? He, I doe verily believe, will in such cases be his owne Carver, and at his owne free choyce: so that if he findes that he prevailes most against us with Musquets, hee will not bee brought to use the Pike: So that *Aeneas* speech to *Turnus* is out of date, --- *Pugnandum est comminus Armis.* That's for satisfaction for that Argument.

Arg. 5.

Arg. 5. But, say some, what that's strange, is the Pike un-
 usefull? Alas, who knowes not
 but that the Musquetiers may
 have spent all their powder and
 shot, and then woe unto us
 if it were not for our Pikes.

This seemes to be an uncon-
 trolable Argument at the first
 view : but let it be well exami-
 ned, and it will prove other-
 wise. For certaine, wise Gene-
 ralls will not present themselves
 with their Armies for encoun-
 ter, without sufficient furni-
 ture; and not one Musquetier
 of a hundred, who is not sped
 before he have emptied all his
 charges upon his Enemie. And
 in case all our powder and shot
 were spent, I desire to know
 what

what great exploits our Pikes
 could performe, for they would
 be altogether unfitting to keep
 off the Enemies bullets? How
 long would they be able to
 stand it out, if once we had
 done? It is certaine that they
 would be reserved as a remnant
 for prisoners, or else for present
 slaughter, if the Enemy should
 deny them Quarter: for there
 would be little hopes to see the
 Enemies shot beaten out of the
 field by our Pike-men: 'twould
 prove a wonder to see or heare
 of such a kinde of victory pur-
 chased by Pikes: this would in-
 deed make some plea for them.
 But when or where was ever
 that heard of? *Dic quibus in*
terris? So that that Argument
 is

is no wayes valid and firme.

Arg. 6. There be yet others who are very stiffe to prove that the Pike is of singular virtue and excellency in Trenches to keep the Enemy off, and to hinder him from entring forcibly upon us in our workes.

Now this was good if it could be made good; but in services 'tis cleane otherwaies: for 'tis certaine if the Enemy have a minde to visit us in our Trenches, may he not the easlier enter by reason of our Pikes? for they stand in the place of a Musquetier, and fill up his room and yet cannot doe any thing against an Enemy, unlesse at a proportion'd distance onely: Now, if indeed the Enemies
Musquets

Musquets had but power to kill at the like, then the Pike might effect his desire against him, but who knowes not but that the Enemy may stand off, and yet send death to the Pikes in case they shew their heads above the Trenches.

Arg. 7. In the last place, there be many that hold that the Pikes are of singular use now, because there is much mention made of them in Sacred Writ; for, say they, for certaine they would not have been used by such men, and recorded in such a place, had they not had admirable virtue for management.

This seemes to carry weight and force with it; and 'tis certaine

taine that often mention is made of the Pike or Speare, and Speare-men : *Job* speaking of the great Leviathan, sayes that *the Sword cannot touch him, nor will he rise for the speare nor Harbergeon* : And the Prophet *David* hath it, *The multitude of the Speare-men, and such as delight in warre* : And that Convoy which the chiefe Captaine sent along with *St. Paul* to bring him safe to *Felix*, had 200 soldiers, 70 Horse-men, and 200 Speare-men : And our blessed Lords side was pierced with a Speare. All this is true; and yet it will not make for the Pike now.

For though it was then used, it may first be doubted whether

whether they were the same in forme as ours are, some reading Darts for Speares : But admit they were, yet 'tis unquestionable but that they were maintained by others also; so that both parties used them in fight, and so there was no disadvantage in them, but they might be serviceable, if they that manag'd them wanted neither skill nor courage : and in this respect there may be as much said for the use of great Shields and Bucklers; yet they are not used nor desired, unles by some persons of great eminency and quality, who have them carried by their Pages, more for state then use.

Secondly, we see that the
face

face of warre , and forme of weapons alter almost every day every Nation striving to outstrip each other in excellency of weapons : So that if it be found that other weapons are more forceable and prevalent in services then Pikes or Spears, 'tis not to be denyed but that they may be left, and others intertained : So that as *Horace* said of old words, *Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula si volet usus*, may be said of Pikes; After times having priviledge to use what weapons they finde most necessary for Defence and Offence; that being true, that if one kind of meat will not serve the stomach, any wise man will make choice of another; and if

one

one kinde of toole will not perfect our worke, we may use and chuse that which will.

So having answered all the Arguments that are urged for the defence of the Pike, I will shut up this Tract with a Compendious discourse of the Musquet and halfe-Pike; wherein it shall appeare to all that please to read it, how usefull and excellent a weapon it is to be managed by one person, and that with great ease and safety, as shall appeare.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

A compendious and briefe Commendation of the compleat and expert use of the Musquet and halfe-Pike.

I Thought it not unfitting to end this Subject with adding some praise and commendation to that lately invented weapon of Musquet and halfe-Pike, above others that are yet extant: And I doe it the rather, because it may be as an incitement to our Nation to exercise themselves in this kinde of Armes. And though it cannot plead Antiquity, yet it may Safety and

and Usefulness: The lateness of
 it's invention being no disable-
 ment or disparagement for ser-
 vice; being now with ease, and
 publike applause exercised by
 generous and heroick Marti-
 all Spirits. There is not any that
 ever saw the management of it,
 but was ready to maintaine it,
 (if he had any skill in, or affecti-
 on unto Warlike exercises.)

And I believe I may justly
 say it, that there can scarce be a
 fairer conjunction of Offensive
 and Defensive weapons to bee
 practis'd by one Soldier with
 such ease and pleasure, as the
 Musquet and halfe-Pike: For
 what could not (without a
 great deale of combersomnes)
 before be practis'd by Pikes and
 Musquets,

Musquets, may this way be perform'd by one person , with more safety , and lesse danger and hazard to the Defendant. The benefit of it may be perceived in these particulars following.

1. It saves a great deale of charges laid out in Armes and Pikes; for a Soldier may be furnish'd with these for as little as will buy a Pike: so that by this meanes all the charge for Corslets and Head-pieces may be saved, which in great Armies will amount to a mighty summe of money, and yet doe as much service for the Prince as they could before.

2. Those weapons must needs be excellent which are so
ad-

advantageous to the Prince:
 for what need there be any
 Pike-men , whenas the Mus-
 quetier thus armed and accou-
 tred, is able of himselfe to make
 good their roome : for he by
 this weapon is able at all times
 to keepe off the Horse if they
 should offer assaults , and yet
 give fire as well as otherwise,
 and be as ready for any sudden
 execution. Now, in the other,
 (though it should be said that
 the Pike-men keepe the Horse
 from running furiously upon
 our Rankes and Files,) yet it
 cannot be denyed , but their
 own persons are indanger'd by
 the Enemies volleyes of shot :
 In this the Horse are kept off,
 and the persons of the Soldiers

H

se-

secure, and able to revenge themselves freely upon their Adversaries. So that it is plaine that there may be as much service done by 1000. Soldiers thus accommodated, as there could before by so many more armed with Pikes.

3. As 'tis advantageous in the two former respects, so is it as good for ease and safety to the Musquetier: for upon any occasion his halfe-pike may stand in stead for a Rest, and that used with comelineffe and decency, with gracefulness and nimbleness upon all postures as the Rest may, or can be managed; so that if a Rest be accounted comely, decent, gracefull, and nimble for a Musquetier,

tier, the same may the half-plke, because it hath all these qualifications: but yet it is not onely serviceable as a Rest, but it is also full of safety to his person: for a Division of Musquetiers cannot be entred upon by any Horse-forces, because they stand barricadoed, as it were, within so many steel'd Pallizadoes: and may by a little retreat give fire to the utter destroy- ing of such as shall dære to as- front them: they being so made that they are fitting to fasten in any earth; and so light that they are carriagable in any place; and to any man of Armes usefull up- on almost all occasions.

4. Whereas most oppositi- on, stoutest resistances, and
H 2 greatest

greatest hazards are made in entering breaches, (for usually most blood is spent there in defence and offence, every one there ayming either to gaine or dye;) it is manifest that this weapon cannot choose but be of singular use: for (if managed with a stout heart, and a strong arme) it will force passage through the bodies of the Enemy; there being no resistance made against the Assailants, but with eminent danger of the Defendants lives.

5. Soldiers desire such weapons usually, which stand them in the most generall stead; and such as they can use in any place, or upon any service. Now 'tis certaine that the Musquet and halfe-

halfe-Pike are of that generall use, that they may be practis'd and managed upon all Convoyes, skirmishes, *Retreats, Sallies, Onslaughts, &c. For Convoyes, no safer posture for the Musquetier can be, then to be impaled within such fences and Barricadoes: and 'tis impossible that any troopes of Horse can enter, before the Musquetiers can so fortifie themselves: for 'tis no great toyle or difficulty, but may quickly and speedily be performed, and can vary, alter, or change any way as the Enemy shall wheele about; so that the Rerre may be as safe as the Front, and the Flanks as either.

And as it is good for Con-

H 3; voyes,

voyes, so 'tis excellent in skirmishes, for it fights with quickness, advantage, and safety: and if they please to maintain their ground, who can force them to leave it? or if they be minded to retreat, who can gaine any thing by the pursuit? So that the Musquetiers thus armed, goe on with advantage, fight with terror, and retreat with honor. So for Sallies and Onslaughts, which are desperate kinde of services, none goe out with so much hopes to speed, as men so guarded; being (as I may justifie it) two Soldiers in one person. And there is no such spur to make Soldiers valorous in Execution, as the the knowledg of the advantage they have of
 their

their Enemies by the excellency of their weapons.

Briefly ; for the use of this is better for Practice than Discourse ; It cannot be denied, but that the Musquet and halfe-Pike is easily purchas'd, and as quickly for exercise to be learned : any Soldier may as soone be expert in the use of it, as he can of Musquet and Rest ; nay sooner, if his Corporall or Commander have any skill to drill him to it. And (I say) let any one that either doubts of, or objects any thing against the excellency and benefit of this kinde of weapon, give but that Mattiall Plot of ground, the *Artillery Garden*, a visit; and he shall and may receive ample satisfaction.

tisfaction to all his demands :
 For 'tis not to be questioned ,
 but that ~~the~~ present and after-
 times will speake in praise of,
 and justifie the Invention as
 rare , and as yet I am sure by
 none paraleld : And 'tis to be
 wish'd that it was once general-
 ly knowne to our Nation ; for
 the practice of it would prove
 wondrous advantageous. This
 I have spoken without flattery ;
 for I would not doe so Noble
 and Heroick a Soldier as the In-
 ventor is, nor yet my selfe, that
 injury ; Flattery being no waies
 compatible either to our , or
 their Profession. But I thought
 it an injury to so worthy a
 Member, if (notwithstanding
 all his labour and ingenuity, to-
 gether

gether with his charges) either He, or the Weapon should have been slighted or forgotten: It being a high degree of base Ingratitude, not to be thankfull for such generall benefits. But I have done; leaving both his dextrous Invention, and this Discourse to men of judgment in Armes.

SECT. XII.

The Testimony of Brancatio that famous Commander, concerning the disability of the Pike.

In his Art Military, Pag. 7.

THE Pike is the evident ruine of those that trust in it, others defend it, though it be thought to defend others; for, it offends not, neither neere nor farre off.

Againe

Again, p. 8. & 10. The Turks use not the Pike, nor will be brought to practise it; because it is the most unserviceable Arms used in field *Champsin*, as by infallible experience, and by the great, manifold, and too late victories gained over those Christians who too much trusted in that weapon, is manifestly knowne. So was the K. of Portugal overthrown in Affrick, by having grand squadrons of Pikes; and so, the vast divisions of High-dutch and Switzers Pikemen have rendered the Italian Regiments weaker then they would haue been with Harquebuziers: and *Charles* the 8. K. of France brought the first Pikes into Italy.

And p. g. 105. lib. 5. he saith, This settled Opinion, and so maintained even to this present, is in my opinion false, and of no moment, with pardon to those whom it may concerne: for that the Pike is
the

the weakest Armes in the field, how many soever they be ; and much worse against the *Turkes* and other Nations, more powerfull in Horse (for which they are held to be good) which is not against Christians, and the reason is this. The pike offends not a far off, nor neere, except wee come to the incounter ; it cannot make great way, nor pursue an Enemy; when it retires cannot make you master of the field; they cannot be divided from their squadrons, nor pillage with terror, they cannot force a street, guard a passage speedily, give a Camisado of a sudden, escarmouch or to make an assault, and to use diligence on a March, with other feates of warre. *And p. 106. he saith, That for these last 40 yeeres, the Turkes have gain'd upon the Hungarians & other Christians (sempre in Ongaria) because they placed onely great divisions of Switzish and High Dutch Pike-*

Pike-men to keepe off the *Turkish* vast troopes of Horse, being armed with Harquebuzes and Pistols: so that by this meanes that Nation is almost brought under the *Turkish* slavery. So that battell of *Ceresola* renders a good proof of the weaknes of the Pike-service. And *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxony* in *Almaigne*, and *Peter Strozzi* in *Tuscany* were defeated in regard of their abundance of Pikes. Likewise *Paul* the 4. at *Rome*, so also at the battell of *S. Quintines*: and the Marshall of *Termes*. I say nothing (saith he) of the Army of the Lord *Chorche*, nor of the battell of *Dreus* in *France*, and of *Moncowntor*; all which proved fatall to their Leaders, and were despised by their Enemies, because their mainest bodies were none but Pikes. Thus this great Warriour gives his judgement of this weapon the Pike: which to a wise Commander is of great authority.

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